

HashiCorp.TA-002-P.v2023-03-14.q139

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NEW QUESTION: 1

Hanah is writing a terraform configuration with nested modules, there are multiple places where she has to use the same conditional expression but she wants to avoid repeating the same values or expressions multiple times in the configuration,. What is a better approach to dealing with this?

- A. Expressions
- B. Local Values
- C. Variables
- D. Functions

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/locals.html>

NEW QUESTION: 2

Multiple provider instances blocks for AWS can be part of a single configuration file?

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

You can optionally define multiple configurations for the same provider, and select which one to use on a per-resource or per-module basis. The primary reason for this is to support multiple regions for a cloud platform; other examples include targeting multiple Docker hosts, multiple Consul hosts, etc.

To include multiple configurations for a given provider, include multiple provider blocks with the same provider name, but set the alias meta-argument to an alias name to use for each additional configuration. For example:

```
# The default provider configuration
provider "aws" {
  region = "us-east-1"
```

```
}  
# Additional provider configuration for west coast region  
provider "aws" {  
  alias = "west"  
  region = "us-west-2"  
}
```

The provider block without alias set is known as the default provider configuration. When alias is set, it creates an additional provider configuration. For providers that have no required configuration arguments, the implied empty configuration is considered to be the default provider configuration.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/providers.html#alias-multiple-provider-instances>

NEW QUESTION: 3

What is a downside to using the Vault provider to read secrets from Vault?

- A. Secrets are persisted to the state file and plans.
- B. Terraform and Vault must be running on the same version.
- C. Terraform and Vault must be running on the same physical host.
- D. Terraform requires a unique auth method to work with Vault.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Vault provider allows Terraform to read from, write to, and configure Hashicorp Vault. Interacting with Vault from Terraform causes any secrets that you read and write to be persisted in both Terraform's state file and in any generated plan files. For any Terraform module that reads or writes Vault secrets, these files should be treated as sensitive and protected accordingly.

NEW QUESTION: 4

Workspaces in Terraform provides similar functionality in the open-source, Terraform Cloud, and Enterprise versions of Terraform.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/migrate/workspaces.html>

Workspaces, managed with the terraform workspace command, aren't the same thing as Terraform Cloud's workspaces. Terraform Cloud workspaces act more like completely separate working directories; CLI workspaces are just alternate state files.

NEW QUESTION: 5

Resources in terraform can have same identifiers(Resource type + Block name).

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6

You have created a terraform script that uses a lot of new constructs that have been introduced in terraform v0.12. However, many developers who are cloning the script from your git repo, are using v0.11, and getting errors. What can be done from your end to solve this problem?

- A. Force developer to use v0.12 by using terraform setting 'required_version' and set it to ≥ 0.12 .
- B. Refactor the code to support both v0.11, and v0.12. It might be a difficult process, but there is no other way.
- C. Add a condition in front of each such specific construct, to check whether the running terraform version is v0.11 or v0.12, and work accordingly.
- D. Add comments in your code to tell developers to use v0.12. If they use v0.11, that should be their problem, which they need to figure out.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/terraform.html>

NEW QUESTION: 7

A terraform apply can not _____ infrastructure.

- A. change
- B. import
- C. provision
- D. destroy

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8

Select all features which are exclusive to Terraform Enterprise. (Select Three)

- A. Sentinel
- B. Cost Estimation
- C. Audit Logs
- D. Clustering
- E. SAML/SSO

Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Sentinel and Cost Estimation are also available in Terraform Cloud

<https://www.hashicorp.com/products/terraform/pricing/>

NEW QUESTION: 9

In regards to Terraform state file, select all the statements below which are correct?

- A. When using local state, the state file is stored in plain-text.
- B. The state file is always encrypted at rest.

- C. Storing state remotely can provide better security.
- D. Using the mask feature, you can instruct Terraform to mask sensitive data in the state file.
- E. The Terraform state can contain sensitive data, therefore the state file should be protected from unauthorized access.
- F. Terraform Cloud always encrypts state at rest.

Answer: A,C,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Terraform state can contain sensitive data, depending on the resources in use and your definition of "sensitive." The state contains resource IDs and all resource attributes. For resources such as databases, this may contain initial passwords.

When using local state, state is stored in plain-text JSON files.

When using remote state, state is only ever held in memory when used by Terraform. It may be encrypted at rest, but this depends on the specific remote state backend.

Storing Terraform state remotely can provide better security. As of Terraform 0.9, Terraform does not persist state to the local disk when remote state is in use, and some backends can be configured to encrypt the state data at rest.

Recommendations

If you manage any sensitive data with Terraform (like database passwords, user passwords, or private keys), treat the state itself as sensitive data.

Storing state remotely can provide better security. As of Terraform 0.9, Terraform does not persist state to the local disk when remote state is in use, and some backends can be configured to encrypt the state data at rest.

For example:

* Terraform Cloud always encrypts state at rest and protects it with TLS in transit.

Terraform Cloud also knows the identity of the user requesting state and maintains a history of state changes. This can be used to control access and track activity. Terraform Enterprise also supports detailed audit logging.

* The S3 backend supports encryption at rest when the encrypt option is enabled. IAM policies and logging can be used to identify any invalid access. Requests for the state go over a TLS connection.

NEW QUESTION: 10

Complete the following sentence:

For local state, the workspaces are stored directly in a _____.

- A. a file called terraform.tfstate.backup
- B. directory called terraform.workspaces.tfstate
- C. a file called terraform.tfstate
- D. directory called terraform.tfstate.d

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

For local state, Terraform stores the workspace states in a directory called terraform.tfstate.d.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/workspaces.html#workspace-internals>

NEW QUESTION: 11

A provider configuration block is required in every Terraform configuration.

Example:

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

Examine the following Terraform configuration, which uses the data source for an AWS AMI.

What value should you enter for the ami argument in the AWS instance resource?

- A. aws_ami.ubuntu
- B. data.aws_ami.ubuntu
- C. data.aws_ami.ubuntu.id
- D. aws_ami.ubuntu.id

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

```
resource "aws_instance" "web" {  
  ami = data.aws_ami.ubuntu.id
```

NEW QUESTION: 13

Jack is a newbieto Terraform and wants to enable detailed logging to find all the details.

Which environment variable does he need to set?

- A. TF_var_log
- B. TF_help
- C. TF LOG
- D. TF_Debug

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which of the following value will be accepted for my_var?

1. variable "my_var"
2. {
3. type = string
4. }

- A. 15
- B. "15"
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Terraform language will automatically convert number and bool values to string values when needed, and vice-versa as long as the string contains a valid representation of a number or boolean value.

Example

* true converts to "true", and vice-versa

* false converts to "false", and vice-versa

* 15 converts to "15", and vice-versa

Where possible, Terraform automatically converts values from one type to another in order to produce the expected type. If this isn't possible, Terraform will produce a type mismatch error and you must update the configuration with a more suitable expression.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/expressions.html#type-conversion>

NEW QUESTION: 15

What is the name of the default file where Terraform stores the state?

Type your answer in the field provided.

The text field is not case-sensitive and all variations of the correct answer are accepted.

Answer:

Terraformtfstate

NEW QUESTION: 16

Which feature of Terraform allows multiple state files for a single configuration file depending upon the environment?

- A. Terraform Modules
- B. Terraform Remote Backends
- C. Terraform Workspaces
- D. Terraform Enterprise

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Do terraform workspaces help in adding/allowing multiple state files for a single configuration?

- A. False

B. True

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

The Terraform CLI will print output values from a child module after running terraform apply.

A. True

B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

What does terraform refresh command do?

A. terraform refresh is use to change/modify the infrastructure based on the existing state file, at that moment.

B. terraform refresh can be used to selectively update sections of the state file, using terraform resource level addressing.

C. terraform refresh syncs the state file with the real world infrastructure.

D. terraform refresh command basically updates the configuration file with the current state of the actual infrastructure

E. terraform refresh can be used to selectively update sections of the state file, using terraform resource level addressing.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

What kind of resource dependency is stored in terraform.tfstate file?

A. Both implicit and explicit dependencies are stored in state file.

B. Only explicit dependencies are stored in state file.

C. Only implicit dependencies are stored in state file.

D. No dependency information is stored in state file.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Terraform state captures all dependency information, both implicit and explicit. One purpose for state is to determine the proper order to destroy resources. When resources are created all of their dependency information is stored in the state. If you destroy a resource with dependencies, Terraform can still determine the correct destroy order for all other resources because the dependencies are stored in the state.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/purpose.html#metadata>

NEW QUESTION: 21

In the below configuration, how would you reference the module output vpc_id ?

Type your answer in the field provided. The text field is not case-sensitive and all variations of the correct answer are accepted.

Answer:

modulevpcid

NEW QUESTION: 22

You want to know from which paths Terraform is loading providers referenced in your Terraform configuration (files). You need to enable debug messages to find this out. Which of the following would achieve this?

- A. Set the environment variable TF_LOG_PATH
- B. Set verbose logging for each provider in your Terraform configuration
- C. Set the environment variable TF_LOG=TRACE
- D. Set the environment variable TF_VAR_log=TRACE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which of the following can you do with terraform plan? Choose two correct answers.

- A. View the execution plan and check if the changes match your expectations
- B. Save a generated execution plan to apply later
- C. Schedule Terraform to run at a planned time in the future
- D. Execute a plan in a different workspace

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

terraform apply will fail if you have not run terraform plan first to update the plan output.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

What does the command terraform fmt do?

- A. Rewrite Terraform configuration files to a canonical format and style.
- B. Deletes the existing configuration file.
- C. Updates the font of the configuration file to the official font supported by HashiCorp.
- D. Formats the state file in order to ensure the latest state of resources can be obtained.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The terraform fmt command is used to rewrite Terraform configuration files to a canonical format and style. This command applies a subset of the Terraform language style conventions, along with other minor adjustments for readability.

Other Terraform commands that generate Terraform configuration will produce configuration files that conform to the style imposed by terraform fmt, so using this style in your own files will ensure consistency.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/fmt.html>

NEW QUESTION: 26

In the example below, the depends_on argument creates what type of dependency?

- A. non-dependency resource
- B. internal dependency
- C. implicit dependency
- D. explicit dependency

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

By default, a defined provisioner is a creation-time provisioner.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/provisioners/index.html>

NEW QUESTION: 28

From the code below, identify the implicit dependency:

- A. The AMI used for the EC2 instance
- B. The EC2 instance labeled web_server
- C. The EIP with an id of ami-2757f631
- D. The S3 bucket labeled company_data

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

Which of the following is the right substitute for static values that can make Terraform configuration file more dynamic and reusable?

- A. Output value
- B. Input parameters
- C. Functions
- D. Modules

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Input variables serve as parameters for a Terraform module, allowing aspects of the module to be customized without altering the module's own source code, and allowing modules to be shared between different configurations.

NEW QUESTION: 30

What advantage does an operations team that uses infrastructure as code have?

- A. The ability to autoscale a group of servers
- B. The ability to update existing infrastructure
- C. The ability to reuse best practice configurations and settings

D. The ability to delete infrastructure

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which task does terraform init not perform?

- A. Sources all providers present in the configuration and ensures they are downloaded and available locally
- B. Sources any modules and copies the configuration locally
- C. Connects to the backend
- D. Validates all required variables are present

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Complete the following sentence:

The terraform state command can be used to _____

- A. modify state
- B. view state
- C. refresh state
- D. There is no such command

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/state/index.html>

NEW QUESTION: 33

You have declared an input variable called environment in your parent module. What must you do to pass the value to a child module in the configuration?

- A. Declare the variable in a terraform.tfvars file
- B. Declare a node_count input variable for child module
- C. Nothing, child modules inherit variables of parent module
- D. Add node_count = var.node_count

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

Why is it a good idea to declare the required version of a provider in a Terraform configuration file?

1. terraform
2. {
3. required_providers
4. {
5. aws = "~> 1.0"
6. }
7. }

- A.** To match the version number of your application being deployed via Terraform.
- B.** To remove older versions of the provider.
- C.** To ensure that the provider version matches the version of Terraform you are using.
- D.** Providers are released on a separate schedule from Terraform itself; therefore a newer version could introduce breaking changes.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35

What is the result of the following terraform function call?

- A.** hello
- B.** what?
- C.** goodbye

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/functions/lookup.html>

NEW QUESTION: 36

Provisioners should only be used as a last resort.

- A.** False
- B.** True

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Provisioners are a Last Resort

Terraform includes the concept of provisioners as a measure of pragmatism, knowing that there will always be certain behaviors that can't be directly represented in Terraform's declarative model.

However, they also add a considerable amount of complexity and uncertainty to Terraform usage. Firstly, Terraform cannot model the actions of provisioners as part of a plan because they can in principle take any action. Secondly, successful use of provisioners requires coordinating many more details than Terraform usage usually requires: direct network access to your servers, issuing Terraform credentials to log in, making sure that all of the necessary external software is installed, etc.

The following sections describe some situations which can be solved with provisioners in principle, but where better solutions are also available. We do not recommend using provisioners for any of the use-cases described in the following sections.

Even if your specific use-case is not described in the following sections, we still recommend attempting to solve it using other techniques first, and use provisioners only if there is no other option.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/provisioners/index.html>

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which Terraform command will force a marked resource to be destroyed and recreated on the next apply?

- A. terraform fmt
- B. terraform destroy
- C. terraform taint
- D. terraform refresh

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The terraform taint command manually marks a Terraform-managed resource as tainted, forcing it to be destroyed and recreated on the next apply.

This command will not modify infrastructure, but does modify the state file in order to mark a resource as tainted. Once a resource is marked as tainted, the next plan will show that the resource will be destroyed and recreated and the next apply will implement this change.

Forcing the recreation of a resource is useful when you want a certain side effect of recreation that is not visible in the attributes of a resource. For example: re-running provisioners will cause the node to be different or rebooting the machine from a base image will cause new startup scripts to run.

Note that tainting a resource for recreation may affect resources that depend on the newly tainted resource. For example, a DNS resource that uses the IP address of a server may need to be modified to reflect the potentially new IP address of a tainted server. The plan command will show this if this is the case.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/taint.html>

NEW QUESTION: 38

Which of the following clouds does not have a provider maintained HashiCorp?

- A. IBM Cloud
- B. DigitalOcean
- C. OpenStack
- D. AWS

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

IBM Cloud does not have a provider maintained by HashiCorp, although IBM Cloud does maintain their own Terraform provider.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/providers/index.html>

NEW QUESTION: 39

You have created an AWS EC2 instance of type t2.micro through your terraform configuration file ec2.tf . Now you want to change the instance type from t2.micro to t2.medium. Accordingly you have changed your configuration file and and ran terraform plan. After running terraform plan you check the output and saw one instance will be updated from t2.micro --> t2.medium. After this you went to grab a coffee without running terraform apply and meanwhile a member of your team changed the instance type of that EC2 instance to t2.medium from aws console. After coming to your desk you run terraform apply. What will happen?

- A. The instance type will be changed to t2.micro and again will be changed to t2.medium
- B. terraform apply will through an error.
- C. 1 resource will be updated and you will see the message : Apply Complete !
Resources : 0 added, 1 changed, 0 destroyed.
- D. No resource will be updated and you will see the message : Apply Complete !
Resources : 0 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40

Named workspaces are not a suitable isolation mechanism for strong separation between staging and production?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Organizations commonly want to create a strong separation between multiple deployments of the same infrastructure serving different development stages (e.g. staging vs. production) or different internal teams. In this case, the backend used for each deployment often belongs to that deployment, with different credentials and access controls. Named workspaces are not a suitable isolation mechanism for this scenario.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/workspaces.html#when-to-use-multiple-workspaces>

NEW QUESTION: 41

You have provisioned some virtual machines (VMs) on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) using the gcloud command line tool. However, you are standardizing with Terraform and want to manage these VMs using Terraform instead.

What are the two things you must do to achieve this? (Choose two.)

- A. Provision new VMs using Terraform with the same VM names
- B. Use the terraform import command for the existing VMs
- C. Write Terraform configuration for the existing VMs
- D. Run the terraform import-gcp command

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The terraform import command is used to import existing infrastructure. Import existing Google Cloud resources into Terraform with Terraformer.

NEW QUESTION: 42

You have provisioned some aws resources in your test environment through Terraform for a POC work. After the POC, now you want to destroy the resources but before destroying them you want to check what resources will be getting destroyed through terraform. what are the options of doing that? (Select TWO)

- A. Use terraform destroy command
- B. This is not possible
- C. Use terraform plan command
- D. Use terraform plan -destroy command.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://learn.hashicorp.com/terraform/getting-started/destroy>

NEW QUESTION: 43

You want to share Terraform state with your team, store it securely and provide state locking. How would you do this? Choose three correct answers.

- A. Using the s3 terraform backend. The dynamodb_field option e not needed.
- B. Using an s3 terraform backend with an appropriate IAM policy and dynamodb_field option configured.
- C. Using the remote Terraform backend with Terraform Cloud / Terraform Enterprise.
- D. Using the consul Terraform backend.
- E. Using the local backend.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 44

What features stops multiple admins from changing the Terraform state at the same time?

- A. Version control
- B. State locking
- C. Provider constraints
- D. Backend types

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 45

What type of block is used to construct a collection of nested configuration blocks?

- A. repeated
- B. nesting
- C. for_each
- D. dynamic

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46

You are using a terraform operation that writes state. Unfortunately automatic state unlocking has failed for that operation. Which of the below commands can be used to remove the already acquired lock on the state?

- A. terraform unlock
- B. terraform force-unlock
- C. terraform state unlock
- D. None of the above

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Command: force-unlock

Manually unlock the state for the defined configuration.

This will not modify your infrastructure. This command removes the lock on the state for the current configuration. The behavior of this lock is dependent on the backend being used. Local state files cannot be unlocked by another process.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/force-unlock.html>

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/locking.html>

Terraform has a force-unlock command to manually unlock the state if unlocking failed. If you unlock the state when someone else is holding the lock it could cause multiple writers. Force unlock should only be used to unlock your own lock in the situation where automatic unlocking failed.

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Which of the below features of Terraform can be used for managing small differences between different environments which can act more like completely separate working directories.

- A. Repositories
- B. Workspaces
- C. Environment Variables
- D. Backends

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

workspaces allow conveniently switching between multiple instances of a single configuration within its single backend. They are convenient in a number of situations, but cannot solve all problems.

A common use for multiple workspaces is to create a parallel, distinct copy of a set of infrastructure in order to test a set of changes before modifying the main production infrastructure. For example, a developer working on a complex set of infrastructure changes might create a new temporary workspace in order to freely experiment with changes without affecting the default workspace.

Non-default workspaces are often related to feature branches in version control. The default workspace might correspond to the "master" or "trunk" branch, which describes the intended state of production infrastructure. When a feature branch is created to develop a change, the developer of that feature might create a corresponding workspace and deploy into it a temporary "copy" of the main infrastructure so that changes can be tested without affecting the production infrastructure. Once the change is merged and deployed to the default workspace, the test infrastructure can be destroyed and the temporary workspace deleted.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/workspaces.html>

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/workspaces.html#when-to-use-multiple-workspaces>

NEW QUESTION: 48

You can migrate the Terraform backend but only if there are no resources currently being managed.

A. False

B. True

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

If you need to migrate to another backend, such as Terraform Cloud, so you can continue managing it. By migrating your Terraform state, you can hand off infrastructure without de-provisioning anything.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/migrate/index.html>

NEW QUESTION: 49

Terraform is currently being used by your organisation to create resources on AWS for the development of a web application. One of your coworkers wants to change the instance type to "t2.large" while keeping the default set values.

What adjustments does the teammate make in order to meet his goal?

A. Create a new file my.tfvars and add the type of the instance and issue terraform plan and apply

B. Modify the tf.variables with the instance type and issue terraform apply

C. Issue Terraform plan instance.type="t2.large" and it deploys the instance

D. Modify the terraform.tfvars with the instance type and issue terraform plan and then terraform apply to deploy the instances

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50

terraform init initializes a sample main.tf file in the current directory.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51

A variable az has the following default value. What will be the datatype of the variable?

az=["us-west-1a","us-east-1a"]

- A. Map
- B. List
- C. Object
- D. String

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52

Your developers are facing a lot of problem while writing complex expressions involving difficult interpolations . They have to run the terraform plan every time and check whether there are errors , and also check terraform apply to print the value as a temporary output for debugging purposes. What should be done to avoid this?

- A. Use terraform console command to have an interactive UI with full access to the underlying terraform state to run your interpolations , and debug at real-time.
- B. Add a breakpoint in your code, using the watch keyword , and output the value to console for temporary debugging.
- C. Use terraform zipmap function , it will be able to easily do the interpolations without complex code.
- D. Use terraform console command to have an interactive UI , but you can only use it with local state , and it does not work with remote state.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The terraform console command provides an interactive console for evaluating expressions. This is useful for testing interpolations before using them in configurations, and for interacting with any values currently saved in state.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/console.html>

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which of the following Terraform commands will automatically refresh the state unless supplied with additional flags or arguments? Choose TWO correct answers.

- A. terraform plan
- B. terraform state

- C. terraform apply
- D. terraform output
- E. terraform validate

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 54

Terraform variables and outputs that set the "description" argument will store that description in the state file.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

As a member of the operations team, you need to run a script on a virtual machine created by Terraform. Which provisioner is best to use in your Terraform code?

- A. remote-exec
- B. null-exec
- C. local-exec
- D. file

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56

You have declared a variable called var.list which is a list of objects that all have an attribute id.

Which options will produce a list of the IDs? (Choose two.)

- A. [var.list[*].id]
- B. { for o in var.list : o => o.id }
- C. [for o in var.list : o.id]
- D. var.list[*].id

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

terraform init retrieves the source code for all referenced modules

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

lookup retrieves the value of a single element from which of the below data type?

- A. map
- B. set

C. string

D. list

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/functions/lookup.html>

NEW QUESTION: 59

What is the best and easiest way for Terraform to read and write secrets from HashiCorp Vault?

A. CLI access from the same machine running Terraform

B. API access using the AppRole auth method

C. integration with a tool like Jenkins

D. Vault provider

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60

You have created 2 workspaces PROD and RQA.

You have switched to RQA and provisioned RQA infrastructure from this workspace.

Where is your state file stored?

A. terraform.d

B. terraform.tfstate.d

C. terraform.tfstate

D. terraform.tfstate.RQA

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

True or False. The terraform refresh command is used to reconcile the state Terraform knows about (via its state file) with the real-world infrastructure. If drift is detected between the real-world infrastructure and the last known-state, it will modify the infrastructure to correct the drift.

A. False

B. True

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/refresh.html>

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Which of the below options is a valid interpolation syntax for retrieving a data source?

- A. `${google_storage_bucket.backend}`
- B. `${azurerm_resource_group.test.data}`
- C. `${aws_instance.web.id.data}`
- D. `${data.google_dns_keys.foo_dns_keys.key_signing_keys[0].ds_record}`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Data source attributes are interpolated with the general syntax `data.TYPE.NAME.ATTRIBUTE`. The interpolation for a resource is the same but without the `data.` prefix (`TYPE.NAME.ATTRIBUTE`).

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration-0-11/interpolation.html#attributes-of-a-data-source>

NEW QUESTION: 63

What Terraform command can be used to inspect the current state file?

- A. `terraform show`
- B. `terraform state`
- C. `terraform inspect`
- D. `terraform read`

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

You have configured an Auto Scaling group in AWS to automatically scale the number of instances behind a load balancer based on the instances CPU utilization. The instances are configured using a Launch Configuration. You have observed that the Auto Scaling group doesn't successfully scale when you apply changes that require replacing the Launch Configuration. Why is this happening?

- A. You need to configure an explicit dependency for the Auto Scaling group using the `depends_on` meta-parameter.
- B. You need to configure an explicit dependency for the Launch Configuration using the `depends_on` meta-parameter.
- C. You need to configure the Auto Scaling group's `create_before_destroy` meta-parameter.
- D. You need to configure the Launch Configuration's `create_before_destroy` meta-parameter.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://www.terraform.io/docs/providers/aws/r/launch_configuration.html#using-withautoscaling-groups

NEW QUESTION: 65

Please identify the offerings which are unique to Terraform Enterprise, and not available in either Terraform OSS, or Terraform Cloud. Select four.

- A. Audit Logs
- B. Private Network Connectivity
- C. VCS Integration
- D. Sentinel
- E. Clustering

Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.hashicorp.com/products/terraform/pricing/>

NEW QUESTION: 66

When you use a remote backend that needs authentication. HashrCorp recommends that you:

- A. Write the authentication credentials in the Terraform configuration files
- B. Push your Terraform configuration to an encrypted git repository
- C. Keep the Terraform configuration files in a secret store
- D. Use partial configuration to load the authentication credentials outside of the Terraform code

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67

What Terraform feature is shown in the example below?

- A. data source
- B. dynamic block
- C. conditional expression
- D. local values

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68

The current implementation of Terraform import can only import resources into the state. It does not generate configuration.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The current implementation of Terraform import can only import resources into the state. It does not generate configuration. A future version of Terraform will also generate configuration.

Because of this, prior to running terraform import it is necessary to write manually a resource configuration block for the resource, to which the imported object will be mapped.

While this may seem tedious, it still gives Terraform users an avenue for importing existing resources.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/import/index.html#currently-state-only>

NEW QUESTION: 69

True or False: Workspaces provide identical functionality in the open-source, Terraform Cloud, and Enterprise versions of Terraform.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/cloud/workspaces/index.html>

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/workspaces.html>

NEW QUESTION: 70

colleagues is new to Terraform and wants to add a new workspace named new-hire.

What command he should execute from the following?

- A. terraform workspace new new hire
- B. terraform workspace new-hire
- C. terraform workspace init new-hire
- D. terraform workspace-new-new-hire

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 71

How is terraform import run?

- A. As a part of terraform init
- B. By an explicit call
- C. All of the above
- D. As a part of terraform plan
- E. As a part of terraform refresh

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72

Terraform will sync all resources in state by default for every plan and apply, hence for larger infrastructures this can slow down terraform plan and terraform apply commands?

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

For small infrastructures, Terraform can query your providers and sync the latest attributes from all your resources. This is the default behavior of Terraform: for every plan and apply, Terraform will sync all resources in your state.

For larger infrastructures, querying every resource is too slow. Many cloud providers do not provide APIs to query multiple resources at once, and the round trip time for each resource is hundreds of milliseconds. On top of this, cloud providers almost always have API rate limiting so Terraform can only request a certain number of resources in a period of time. Larger users of Terraform make heavy use of the `-refresh=false` flag as well as the `-target` flag in order to work around this. In these scenarios, the cached state is treated as the record of truth.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/purpose.html>

NEW QUESTION: 73

Terraform plan updates your state file.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74

While using generic git repository as a module source, which of the below options allows terraform to select a specific version or tag instead of selecting the HEAD.

A. Append ref argument as

```
module "vpc" { source = "git::https://example.com/vpc.git?ref=v1.2.0" }
```

B. Append version argument as

```
module "vpc" { source = "git::https://example.com/vpc.git?version=v1.2.0" }
```

C. Append ref argument as

```
module "vpc" { source = "git::https://example.com/vpc.git#ref=v1.2.0" }
```

D. By default, Terraform will clone and use the default branch (referenced by HEAD) in the selected repository and you can not override this.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

By default, Terraform will clone and use the default branch (referenced by HEAD) in the selected repository. You can override this using the ref argument:

```
module "vpc" {  
  source = "git::https://example.com/vpc.git?ref=v1.2.0"  
}
```

The value of the ref argument can be any reference that would be accepted by the git checkout command, including branch and tag names.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/modules/sources.html>

NEW QUESTION: 75

Which of the following allows Terraform users to apply policy as code to enforce standardized configurations for resources being deployed via infrastructure as code?

- A. Sentinel
- B. Module registry

- C. Functions
- D. Workspaces

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Sentinel is a language and framework for policy built to be embedded in existing software to enable fine-grained, logic-based policy decisions. A policy describes under what circumstances certain behaviors are allowed. Sentinel is an enterprise-only feature.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vy8s7AAvU6g&feature=emb_title

NEW QUESTION: 76

What value does the Terraform Cloud/Terraform Enterprise private module registry provide over the public Terraform Module Registry?

- A. The ability to share modules with public Terraform users and members of Terraform Enterprise Organizations
- B. The ability to tag modules by version or release
- C. The ability to restrict modules to members of Terraform Cloud or Enterprise organizations
- D. The ability to share modules publicly with any user of Terraform

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Terraform Registry is an index of modules shared publicly using this protocol. This public registry is the easiest way to get started with Terraform and find modules created by others in the community.

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Which of the following command can be used to view the specified version constraints for all providers used in the current configuration.

- A. terraform providers
- B. terraform state show
- C. terraform provider
- D. terraform plan

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Use the terraform providers command to view the specified version constraints for all providers used in the current configuration.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/providers.html>

NEW QUESTION: 78

In order to reduce the time it takes to provision resources, Terraform uses parallelism. By default, how many resources will Terraform provision concurrently?

- A. 50
- B. 20
- C. 10
- D. 5

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 79

The following is a snippet from a Terraform configuration file:

Which, when validated, results in the following error:

Fill in the blank in the error message with the correct string from the list below.

- A. version
- B. multi
- C. label
- D. alias

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/providers.html#alias-multiple-providerinstances>

NEW QUESTION: 80

How can you trigger a run in a Terraform Cloud workspace that is connected to a Version Control System (VCS) repository?

- A. Only Terraform Cloud organization owners can set workspace variables on VCS connected workspaces
- B. Commit a change to the VCS working directory and branch that the Terraform Cloud workspace is connected to
- C. Only Terraform Cloud organization owners can approve plans in VCS connected workspaces
- D. Only members of a VCS organization can open a pull request against repositories that are connected to Terraform Cloud workspaces

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 81

Refer to the below code where developer is outputting the value of the database password but has used sensitive parameter to hide the output value in the CLI.

```
output "db_password" { value = aws_db_instance.db.password description = "The password for logging in to the database." sensitive = true}
```

Since sensitive is set to true, the value associated with db password will not be present in state file as plain-text?

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Sensitive output values are still recorded in the state, and so will be visible to anyone who is able to access the state data.

NEW QUESTION: 82

In contrast to Terraform Open Source, when working with Terraform Enterprise and Cloud Workspaces, conceptually you could think about them as completely separate working directories.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 83

Which of these options is the most secure place to store secrets for connecting to a Terraform remote backend?

- A. Defined in Environment variables
- B. Defined in a connection configuration outside of Terraform
- C. Inside the backend block within the Terraform configuration
- D. None of above

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 84

Which of the below backends support state locking?

- A. S3
- B. consul
- C. artifactory
- D. azurerm

Answer: A,B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 85

You should store secret data in the same version control repository as your Terraform configuration.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 86

Which argument(s) are required when declaring a Terraform variable?

- A. default

- B. type
- C. All of the above
- D. description
- E. None of the above

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 87

Which of the following variable definition files will terraform load automatically?

- A. terraform.tfvar
- B. Any files with names ending in .auto.tfvars.json
- C. terraform.tfvars
- D. terraform.tfvars.json

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Terraform also automatically loads a number of variable definitions files if they are present: Files named exactly terraform.tfvars or terraform.tfvars.json.

Any files with names ending in .auto.tfvars or .auto.tfvars.json.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/variables.html>

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/variables.html#variable-definitions-tfvars-files>

NEW QUESTION: 88

How does Terraform handle working with so many providers?

- A. Terraform ships with all of the plugins embedded in the Terraform binary.
- B. Terraform uses a plugin architecture for providers and only installs the provider plugins required by your configuration in the configuration's working directory.
- C. Terraform uses a plugin architecture for providers and only installs the provider plugins required by your configuration in a shared, system-wide plugins directory.
- D. Terraform allows you to select the providers you want to support during the Terraform installation process.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Terraform is built on a plugin-based architecture. All providers and provisioners that are used in Terraform configurations are plugins, even the core types such as AWS and Heroku. Users of Terraform are able to write new plugins in order to support new functionality in Terraform.

NEW QUESTION: 89

Which of the following statements best describes the Terraform list(...) type?

- A. a collection of values where each is identified by a string label.
- B. a sequence of values identified by consecutive whole numbers starting with zero.
- C. a collection of unique values that do not have any secondary identifiers or ordering.
- D. a collection of named attributes that each have their own type.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

A terraform list is a sequence of values identified by consecutive whole numbers starting with zero. <https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/types.html#structural-types>

NEW QUESTION: 90

Which of the below are paid features of Terraform Cloud?

- A. Full API Coverage
- B. Secure variable Storage
- C. Roles/ Team management
- D. Cost Estimation
- E. Private Module Registry
- F. Sentinel policies

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://www.hashicorp.com/products/terraform/pricing/>

NEW QUESTION: 91

You have multiple team members collaborating on infrastructure as code (IaC) using Terraform, and want to apply formatting standards for readability.

How can you format Terraform HCL (HashiCorp Configuration Language) code according to standard Terraform style convention?

- A. Run the terraform fmt command during the code linting phase of your CI/CD process
- B. Designate one person in each team to review and format everyone's code
- C. Manually apply two spaces indentation and align equal sign "=" characters in every Terraform file (*.tf)
- D. Write a shell script to transform Terraform files using tools such as AWK, Python, and sed

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Indent two spaces for each nesting level.

When multiple arguments with single-line values appear on consecutive lines at the same nesting level, align their equals signs.

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NEW QUESTION: 92

You have never used Terraform before and would like to test it out using a shared team account for a cloud provider. The shared team account already contains 15 virtual machines (VM). You develop a Terraform configuration containing one VM, perform terraform apply, and see that your VM was created successfully.

What should you do to delete the newly-created VM with Terraform?

- A. The Terraform state file contains all 16 VMs in the team account. Execute terraform destroy and select the newly-created VM.
- B. The Terraform state file only contains the one new VM. Execute terraform destroy.
- C. Delete the VM using the cloud provider console and terraform apply to apply the changes to the Terraform state file.
- D. Delete the Terraform state file and execute Terraform apply.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 93

You have created a custom variable definition file testing.tfvars. How will you use it for provisioning infrastructure?

- A. terraform apply -var-state-file="testing.tfvars"
- B. terraform plan -var-file="testing.tfvar"
- C. terraform apply -var-file="testing.tfvars"
- D. terraform apply var-file="testing.tfvars"

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/variables.html>

NEW QUESTION: 94

Terraform can run on Windows or Linux, but it requires a Server version of the Windows operating system.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95

A user runs terraform init on their RHEL based server and per the output, two provider plugins are downloaded: \$ terraform init Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...

- Checking for available provider plugins...
- Downloading plugin for provider "aws" (hashicorp/aws) 2.44.0...
- Downloading plugin for provider "random" (hashicorp/random) 2.2.1...

:

Terraform has been successfully initialized! Where are these plugins downloaded to?

- A. /etc/terraform/plugins
- B. The .terraform.d directory in the directory terraform init was executed in.

C. The .terraform/plugins directory in the directory terraform init was executed in.

D. The .terraform.plugins directory in the directory terraform init was executed in.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 96

Terraform import command can import resources into modules as well directly into the root of your state.

A. True

B. False

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Import will find the existing resource from ID and import it into your Terraform state at the given ADDRESS. ADDRESS must be a valid resource address. Because any resource address is valid, the import command can import resources into modules as well directly into the root of your state.

Terraform is able to import existing infrastructure. This allows us take resources we've created by some other means (i.e. via console) and bring it under Terraform management. This is a great way to slowly transition infrastructure to Terraform.

The terraform import command is used to import existing infrastructure.

To import a resource, first write a resource block for it in our configuration, establishing the name by which it will be known to Terraform. For example:

```
resource "aws_instance" "import_example" {  
# ...instance configuration...  
}
```

Now terraform import can be run to attach an existing instance to this resource configuration:

```
$ terraform import aws_instance.import_example i-03efafa258104165f  
aws_instance.import_example: Importing from ID "i-03efafa258104165f" ...  
aws_instance.import_example: Import complete!  
Imported aws_instance (ID: i-03efafa258104165f)  
aws_instance.import_example: Refreshing state... (ID: i-03efafa258104165f) Import  
successful!
```

The resources that were imported are shown above. These resources are now in your Terraform state and will henceforth be managed by Terraform.

This command locates the AWS instance with ID i-03efafa258104165f (which has been created outside Terraform) and attaches its existing settings, as described by the EC2 API, to the name aws_instance.import_example in the Terraform state.

As a result of the above command, the resource is recorded in the state file. We can now run terraform plan to see how the configuration compares to the imported resource, and make any adjustments to the configuration to align with the current (or desired) state of the imported object.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/import.html>

NEW QUESTION: 97

Which two steps are required to provision new infrastructure in the Terraform workflow?
(Choose two.)

- A. Destroy
- B. Apply
- C. Import
- D. Init
- E. Validate

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 98

What resource dependency information is stored in Terraform's state?

- A. Only implicit dependencies are stored in state.
- B. Both implicit and explicit dependencies are stored in state.
- C. Only explicit dependencies are stored in state.
- D. No dependency information is stored in state.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Terraform state captures all dependency information, both implicit and explicit. One purpose for state is to determine the proper order to destroy resources. When resources are created all of their dependency information is stored in the state. If you destroy a resource with dependencies, Terraform can still determine the correct destroy order for all other resources because the dependencies are stored in the state.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/purpose.html#metadata>

NEW QUESTION: 99

Once a resource is marked as tainted, the next plan will show that the resource will be _____ and _____ and the next apply will implement this change.

- A. tainted and not destroyed
- B. recreated and tainted
- C. destroyed and recreated
- D. destroyed and not recreated

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 100

Which of the following type of variable allows multiple values of several distinct types to be grouped together as a single value?

- A. Map
- B. Object
- C. Tuple
- D. List

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Structural type of variable allows multiple values of several distinct types to be grouped together as a single value. They require a schema as an argument, to specify which types are allowed for which elements.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/types.html>

NEW QUESTION: 101

What feature of Terraform Cloud and/or Terraform Enterprise can you publish and maintain a set of custom modules which can be used within your organization?

- A. remote runs
- B. custom VCS integration
- C. private module registry
- D. Terraform registry

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102

Choose the best option from below to make Terraform code more user configuration-centric.

- A. Variables
- B. Input Variable
- C. Modules
- D. Local values

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 103

What is not processed when running a terraform refresh?

- A. Cloud provider
- B. State file
- C. Configuration file
- D. Credentials

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 104

You just scaled your VM infrastructure and realized you set the count variable to the wrong value. You correct the value and save your change.

What do you do next to make your infrastructure match your configuration?

- A. Inspect all Terraform outputs to make sure they are correct
- B. Inspect your Terraform state because you want to change it
- C. Reinitialize because your configuration has changed
- D. Run an apply and confirm the planned changes

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 105

If writing Terraform code that adheres to the Terraform style conventions, how would you properly indent each nesting level compared to the one above it?

- A. With two spaces
- B. With four spaces
- C. With three spaces
- D. With a tab

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 106

How would you reference the "name" value of the second instance of this fictitious resource?

- A. `aws_instance.web[2].name`
- B. `aws_instance.web[1]`
- C. `element(aws_instance.web, 2)`
- D. `aws_instance.web.*.name`
- E. `aws_instance.web[1].name`

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 107

Which option can not be used to keep secrets out of Terraform configuration files?

- A. A -var flag
- B. A Terraform provider
- C. Environment variables
- D. secure string

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 108

True or False? When using the Terraform provider for Vault, the tight integration between these HashiCorp tools provides the ability to mask secrets in the terraform plan and state files.

A. False

B. True

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Currently, Terraform has no mechanism to redact or protect secrets that are returned via data sources, so secrets read via this provider will be persisted into the Terraform state, into any plan files, and in some cases in the console output produced while planning and applying. These artifacts must, therefore, all be protected accordingly.

NEW QUESTION: 109

A Terraform local value can reference other Terraform local values.

A. False

B. True

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 110

How would you be able to reference an attribute from the vsphere_datacenter data source for use with the argument within the vsphere_folder resource in the following configuration?

A. data.vsphere_datacenter.dc.id

B. data.vsphere_datacenter.dc

C. data.dc,id

D. vsphere_datacenter.dc.id

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 111

Consider the following Terraform 0.12 configuration snippet:

```
1. variable "vpc_cidrs" {
2.   type = map
3.   default = {
4.     us-east-1 = "10.0.0.0/16"
5.     us-east-2 = "10.1.0.0/16"
6.     us-west-1 = "10.2.0.0/16"
7.     us-west-2 = "10.3.0.0/16"
8.   }
9. }
10.
11. resource "aws_vpc" "shared" {
12.   cidr_block = _____
13. }
```

How would you define the cidr_block for us-east-1 in the aws_vpc resource using a variable?

A. var.vpc_cidrs.0

- B. `var.vpc_cidrs[0]`
- C. `var.vpc_cidrs["us-east-1"]`
- D. `vpc_cidrs["us-east-1"]`

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 112

Which Terraform command will check and report errors within modules, attribute names, and value types to make sure they are syntactically valid and internally consistent?

- A. `terraform validate`
- B. `terraform format`
- C. `terraform fmt`
- D. `terraform show`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The `terraform validate` command validates the configuration files in a directory, referring only to the configuration and not accessing any remote services such as remote state, provider APIs, etc.

`Validate` runs checks that verify whether a configuration is syntactically valid and internally consistent, regardless of any provided variables or existing state. It is thus primarily useful for general verification of reusable modules, including the correctness of attribute names and value types.

It is safe to run this command automatically, for example as a post-save check in a text editor or as a test step for a re-usable module in a CI system.

NEW QUESTION: 113

While attempting to deploy resources into your cloud provider using Terraform. you begin to see some odd behavior and experience sluggish responses. In order to troubleshoot you decide to turn on Terraform debugging. Which environment variables must be configured to make Terraform's logging more verbose?

- A. `TF_LOG`
- B. `TF.LOG.FUE`
- C. `TF_10G_LEVEL`
- D. `TF_10G_PATM`

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 114

You have already set `TF_LOG = DEBUG` to enable debug log. Now you want to always write the log to the directory you're currently running terraform from. what should you do to achieve this.

- A. Run the command `export TF_LOG_FILE=./terraform.log`.
- B. Run the command `export TF_LOG_PATH=./terraform.log`.
- C. Run the command `export TF_DEBUG_PATH=./terraform.log`.

D. No explicit action required. Terraform will take care of this as you have enable TF_LOG.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/environment-variables.html>

NEW QUESTION: 115

Only the user that generated a plan may apply it.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The optional -out argument can be used to save the generated plan to a file for later execution with terraform apply, which can be useful when running Terraform in automation.

NEW QUESTION: 116

Running terraform fmt without any flags in a directory with Terraform configuration files will check the formatting of those files without changing their contents.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 117

What command does Terraform require the first time you run it within a configuration directory?

A. terraform import

B. terraform init

C. terraform plan

D. terraform workspace

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

terraform init command is used to initialize a working directory containing Terraform configuration files. Reference: <https://www.terraform.io/docs/cli/commands/init.html>

NEW QUESTION: 118

Terraform installs its providers during which phase?

A. All of the above

B. Plan

C. Init

D. Refresh

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 119

John is writing a module and within the module, there are multiple places where he has to use the same conditional expression but he wants to avoid repeating the same values or

expressions multiple times in a configuration,. What is a better approach to dealing with this?

- A. Local Values
- B. Expressions
- C. Functions
- D. Variables

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

A local value assigns a name to an expression, allowing it to be used multiple times within a module without repeating it.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/locals.html>

NEW QUESTION: 120

You have to initialize a Terraform backend before it can be configured.

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 121

Eric needs to make use of module within his terraform code. Should the module always be public and open-source to be able to be used?

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Terraform module need not be public and open-source. Module can be placed in -

- * Local paths
- * Terraform Registry
- * GitHub
- * Bitbucket
- * Generic Git, Mercurial repositories
- * HTTP URLs
- * S3 buckets
- * GCS buckets

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/modules/sources.html>

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NEW QUESTION: 122

terraform refresh will update the state file?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The terraform refresh command is used to reconcile the state Terraform knows about (via its state file) with the real-world infrastructure. This can be used to detect any drift from the last-known state, and to update the state file.

This does not modify infrastructure, but does modify the state file. If the state is changed, this may cause changes to occur during the next plan or apply.

NEW QUESTION: 123

Ric wants to enable detail logging and he wants highest verbosity of logs. Which of the following environment variable settings is correct option for him to select.

- A. Set TF_LOG = DEBUG
- B. Set VAR_TF = TRACE
- C. Set TF_LOG = TRACE
- D. Set VAR_TF_LOG = TRACE

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/internals/debugging.html>

NEW QUESTION: 124

Terraform provisioners can be added to any resource block.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 125

A user has created three workspaces using the command line - prod, dev, and test. The user wants to create a fourth workspace named stage. Which command will the user execute to accomplish this?

- A. terraform workspace new stage
- B. terraform workspace -new stage
- C. terraform workspace -create stage
- D. terraform workspace create stage

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The terraform workspace new command is used to create a new workspace.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/workspace/new.html>

NEW QUESTION: 126

Terraform provisioners that require authentication can use the _____ block.

- A. credentials
- B. secrets
- C. ssh
- D. connection

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 127

What does terraform plan do ?

- A. Create an execution plan by evaluating the difference between configuration file and actual infrastructure.
- B. Create an execution plan by evaluating the difference between configuration file and state file.
- C. Checks whether the execution plan for a set of changes matches your expectations by making changes to real resources or to the state.
- D. Performs a refresh, unless explicitly disabled, and then apply the changes that are necessary to achieve the desired state specified in the configuration files.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 128

Your team has started using terraform OSS in a big way , and now wants to deploy multi region deployments (DR) in aws using the same terraform files . You want to deploy the same infra (VPC,EC2 ...) in both us-east-1 ,and us-west-2 using the same script , and then peer the VPCs across both the regions to enable DR traffic. But , when you run your script , all resources are getting created in only the default provider region. What should you do? Your provider setting is as below -

```
# The default provider configuration provider "aws" { region = "us-east-1" }
```

- A. No way to enable this via a single script . Write 2 different scripts with different default providers in the 2 scripts , one for us-east , another for us-west.
- B. Create a list of regions , and then use a for-each to iterate over the regions , and create the same resources ,one after the one , over the loop.
- C. Use provider alias functionality , and add another provider for us-west region . While creating the resources using the tf script , reference the appropriate provider (using the alias).
- D. Manually create the DR region , once the Primary has been created , since you are using terraform OSS , and multi region deployment is only available in Terraform Enterprise.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

You can optionally define multiple configurations for the same provider, and select which one to use on a per-resource or per-module basis. The primary reason for this is to support multiple regions for a cloud platform; other examples include targeting multiple Docker hosts, multiple Consul hosts, etc.

To include multiple configurations for a given provider, include multiple provider blocks with the same provider name, but set the alias meta-argument to an alias name to use for each additional configuration. For example:

```
# The default provider configuration
provider "aws" {
  region = "us-east-1"
}
# Additional provider configuration for west coast region
provider "aws" {
  alias = "west"
  region = "us-west-2"
}
https://www.terraform.io/docs/configuration/providers.html
```

NEW QUESTION: 129

Terraform configuration (including any module references) can contain only one Terraform provider type.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 130

Your team uses terraform OSS . You have created a number of reusable modules for important , independent network components that you want to share with your team to enhance consistency . What is the correct option/way to do that?

- A. Terraform modules cannot be shared in OSS version . Each developer needs to maintain their own modules and leverage them in the main tf file.
- B. Upload your modules with proper versioning in the terraform public module registry . Terraform OSS is directly integrated with the public module registry , and can reference the modules from the code in the main tf file.
- C. Terraform module sharing is only available in Enterprise version via terraform private module registry , so no way to enable it in OSS version.
- D. Store your modules in a NAS/ shared file server , and ask your team members to directly reference the code from there. This is the only viable option in terraform OSS , which is better than individually maintaining module versions for every developer.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Software development encourages code reuse through reusable artifacts, such as libraries, packages and modules. Most programming languages enable developers to package and publish these reusable components and make them available on a registry or feed. For example, Python has Python Package Index and PowerShell has PowerShell Gallery.

For Terraform users, the Terraform Registry enables the distribution of Terraform modules, which are reusable configurations. The Terraform Registry acts as a centralized repository for module sharing, making modules easier to discover and reuse.

The Registry is available in two variants:

- * Public Registry houses official Terraform providers -- which are services that interact with an API to expose and manage a specific resource -- and community-contributed modules.
- * Private Registry is available as part of the Terraform Cloud, and can host modules internally within an organization.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/registry/index.html>

NEW QUESTION: 131

Select the operating systems which are supported for a clustered Terraform Enterprise:

(select four)

- A. Unix
- B. Red Hat
- C. CentOS
- D. Amazon Linux
- E. Ubuntu

Answer: B,C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/enterprise/before-installing/index.html#operating-systemrequirements>

NEW QUESTION: 132

Select the answer below that completes the following statement: Terraform Cloud can be managed from the CLI but requires _____?

- A. an API token
- B. a TOTP token
- C. a username and password
- D. authentication using MFA

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

API and CLI access are managed with API tokens, which can be generated in the Terraform Cloud UI. Each user can generate any number of personal API tokens, which allow access with their own identity and permissions. Organizations and teams can also generate tokens for automating tasks that aren't tied to an individual user.

NEW QUESTION: 133

terraform state subcommands such as list are read-only commands, do read-only commands create state backup files?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Subcommands that are read-only (such as list) do not write any backup files since they aren't modifying the state.

All terraform state subcommands that modify the state write backup files. The path of these backup file can be controlled with -backup.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/state/index.html#backups>

NEW QUESTION: 134

You have multiple developers working on a terraform project (using terraform OSS), and have saved the terraform state in a remote S3 bucket . However ,team is intermittently experiencing inconsistencies in the provisioned infrastructure / failure in the code . You have traced this problem to simultaneous/concurrent runs of terraform apply command for 2/more developers . What can you do to fix this problem?

A. Use terraform workspaces feature, this will fix this problem by default , as every developer will have their own state file , and terraform will merge them on server side on its own.

B. Structure your team in such a way that only one individual will run terraform apply , everyone will just make changes and share with him. Then there will be no chance of any inconsistencies.

C. Stop using remote state , and store the developer tfstate in their own machine . Once a day , all developers should sit together and merge the state files manually , to avoid any inconsistencies.

D. Enable terraform state locking for the S3 backend using DynamoDB table. This prevents others from acquiring the lock and potentially corrupting your state.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

S3 backend support state locking using DynamoDB.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/state/locking.html>

NEW QUESTION: 135

When using constraint expressions to signify a version of a provider, which of the following are valid provider versions that satisfy the expression found in the following code snippet:

(select two)

1. terraform
2. {
3. required_providers
4. {
5. aws = "~> 1.2.0"

6. }

7. }

A. 1.3.1

B. 1.2.3

C. 1.2.9

D. 1.3.0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

As your Terraform usage becomes more advanced, there are some cases where you may need to modify the Terraform state. Rather than modify the state directly, the terraform state commands can be used in many cases instead. This command is a nested subcommand, meaning that it has further subcommands.

<https://www.terraform.io/docs/commands/state/index.html>

NEW QUESTION: 136

A single terraform resource file that defines an aws_instance resource can simply be renamed to vsphere_virtual_machine in order to switch cloud providers.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Every provider has its own required and allowed declarations none of which match between cloud providers.

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NEW QUESTION: 137

You need to deploy resources into two different cloud regions in the same Terraform configuration. To do that, you declare multiple provider configurations as follows:

What meta-argument do you need to configure in a resource block to deploy the resource to the "us-west-2" AWS region?

A. alias = west

B. alias = aws.west

C. provider = west

D. provider = aws.west

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 138

When Terraform needs to be installed in a location where it does not have internet access to download the installer and upgrades, the installation is generally known as to be _____.

- A. a private install
- B. disconnected
- C. air-gapped
- D. non-traditional

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A Terraform Enterprise install that is provisioned on a network that does not have Internet access is generally known as an air-gapped install. These types of installs require you to pull updates, providers, etc. from external sources vs. being able to download them directly.

NEW QUESTION: 139

When using providers that require the retrieval of data, such as the HashiCorp Vault provider, in what phase does Terraform actually retrieve the data required?

- A. terraform init
- B. terraform plan
- C. terraform apply
- D. terraform delete

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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